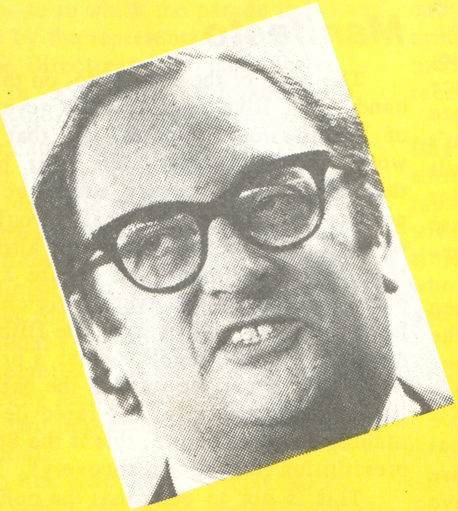
No. 144 OCTOBER 1980

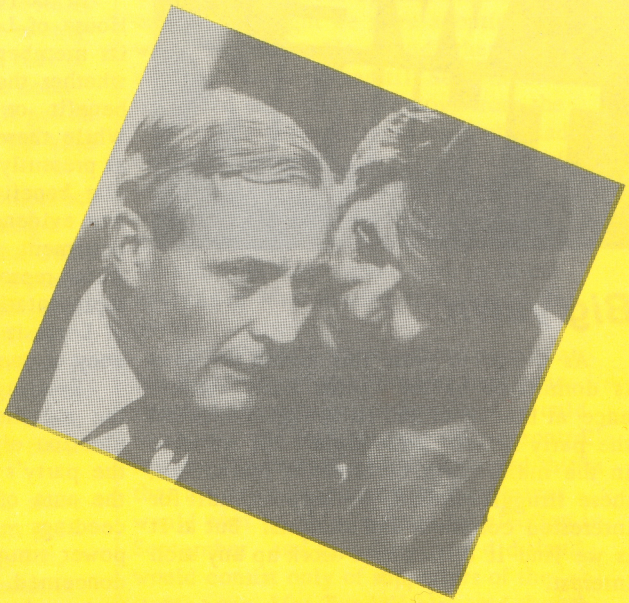
Spearhead

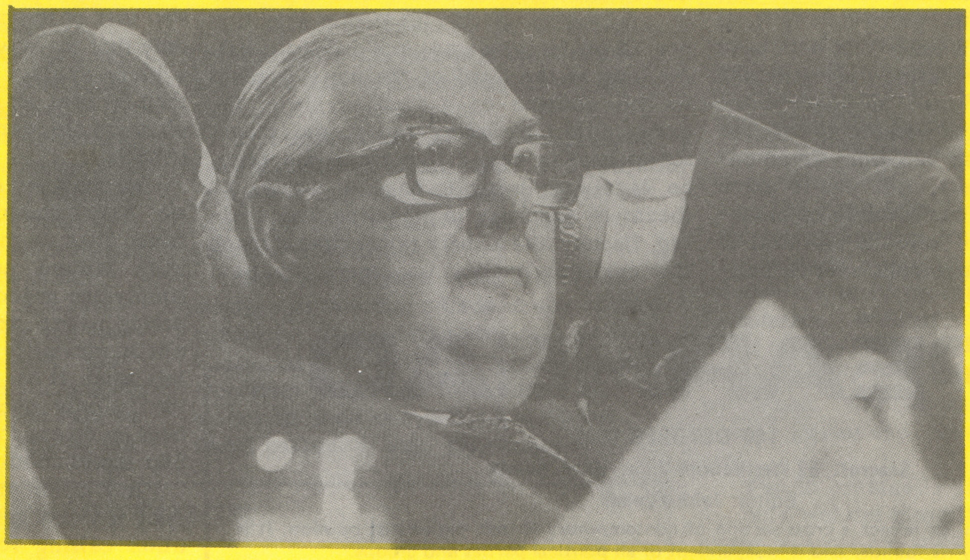
30p

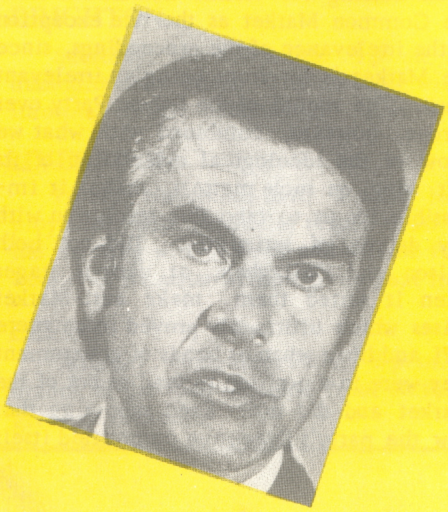
BLACKPOOL: THE SQUALOR OF THE BRITISH LEFT

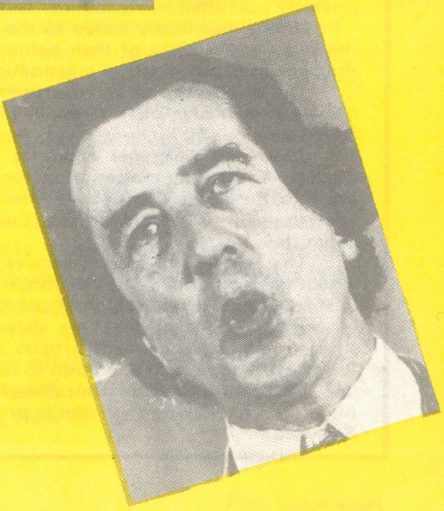
(See pages 2 & 3)











Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Big yawn

As we go to press this month the news is dominated by the Labour Party conference at Blackpool and its struggles between the party's 'left' and 'right' If we were in the mainstream of orthodox journalism, these struggles should, we suppose, call for interested comment and analysis. But as it is we find it difficult to work up any such interest.

To us, the dominating feature of this conference, and of the party staging it, is the almost total irrelevance that both have to the real issues dominating the British and world situation. A case in point is the steam that the party is working up over the question of the House of Lords. In an entirely different context, i.e. one in which the Upper Chamber was found to be blocking a programme of reforms essential to national recovery, argument over its preservation might be a worthwhile exercise. It is clear, however, that what is bugging Labour, as always, is the hereditary factor in the composition of that House and how that offends against all the deepest convictions of a party the majority of whose adherents are committed to repudiate the hereditary principle.

In the real world what matters about the House of Lords is not the method by which its members are chosen but the question of whether the power they enjoy is used to the benefit or the detriment of this nation. While there is no evidence that the House, as presently comprised, bestows any particular benefits on the nation, neither is there any evidence that it works to the nation's detriment any more than do institutions whose representatives are chosen by popular representation. In other words, the House of Lords is strictly a non-issue in the currency of contemporary British problems.

Exciting even more passion have been the arguments as to the method for the election of party leader and that of writing the party's Election Manifesto. Here again the aura of irrelevance hangs over the proceedings — except in so far as the internal power struggles within the Labour Party are concerned. From the experience we have had in the National Front, it is impossible in the matter of the leadership selection not to be in sympathy with Labour's left. As long as the head of the party depends for his position on a small circle of the party elite, including many who themselves have a vested interest in the issue, he is always going to have to survive by means of expertise in wheeling and dealing, flattery and bribery rather than through the qualities needed to govern a nation. This does not mean that there is lacking the element of humbug in many of the attitudes struck by the left wing spokesmen on the issue; were the left stronger in the parliamentary party than in the constituencies, rather than the reverse, it is probable that it would be advocating the very opposite method of leadership selection to that for which it has been so loudly shouting at Blackpool.

Manifesto

The issue of the Manifesto, on the other hand, well illustrates how the government of Britain would function (if that is the word) should Labour's left ever become that government. Every single action of government, large and small, would have to be submitted to a process of almost interminable argument and debate at local party meetings, with every little charlatan having his say and every little filibusterer clogging up the wheels. What a prospect! At a time when the state of the nation requires firm authority and rapid decision-making as never before, this is the Socialist prescription for national recovery!

This is not to deny that the policies to which a party is committed should reflect the will of the broad mass of that party but only that the way to achieve this is for such a party to elect its leader at the grass roots then let him get on with the job — with the ultimate sanction of being able to sack him if he fails.

We must say of the Manifesto issue what we have already said of the leadership issue: that in the Labour Party it is not an issue viewed on its intrinsic merits but simply one reflecting the aims of two competing power groups. There is no greater elitist mentality than that displayed by the left when it has hold of the reigns of power itself; only when and where that power is held by others does it agitate for more popular representation.

In a different context to that of Blackpool it would be possible to view the resolution calling for British withdrawal from the Common Market as the one exception to the irrelevance of the proceedings, since the Market is far from being an irrelevant issue. The record of the Labour Party over Europe, however, combined with what we know of the ideological orientation of its left wing on such matters, makes it impossible for us to take this resolution with any degree of seriousness. Did not both Wilson and Callaghan, at various stages when it suited them, make anti-Market noises which ultimately proved to be mere puff and blow when as heads of government they were in a position to lead us out of the Market and did not? Even supposing that now the party's Executive committed itself

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to acting in accordance with the resolution carried at the conference and seceding from the EEC, what assurance is there that a dramatic about-turn from this policy would not occur the moment it has served its purpose in winning the next election?

Sometimes the motive people have for supporting a particular line of action is of less importance than that the action should be carried out. This is not the case, however, with Labour's left and its programme of withdrawal from Europe. Just supposing that a future left-dominated Labour government actually did stand by its commitment to withdraw, the reasons behind its doing so would be far from being secondary. Labour in general, and the Labour left in particular, have never been distinguished by their dedication to national patriotism and the idea of national sovereignty. If they had a reason for wanting to take Britain out of the EEC it assuredly would not be the reason that they wanted to restore this country's sovereign control over its own affairs or its links with its kith and kin in the Old Commonwealth; it could only be that they had in mind a different type of supra-national organisation to the particular one that the Market represents. The Common Market, with its associations with big capital, its basis of support in the multi-national corporations and its emphasis on Western European solidarity against the Soviet Bloc, has always been anathema to a type of political animal widely prevalent in the Labour Party who is too moronic in disposition to perceive that international socialism is equally part of this nexus and indeed would not exist without it.

If the left were to pull us out of the EEC it would certainly not be in pursuit of any genuinely nationalist policy but only in order to enmesh us in some alternative kind of international order more acceptable to 'proletarian' and pro-Communist prejudices. This would amount to Britain being transferred from the frying pan into the fire.

So much for some of the debates taking place at the Labour conference. What of the personages taking part in those debates?

CALLAGHAN AND HEALEY
Careerists on the way down and on the way up

Here again it is difficult to get away from the feeling of the irrelevance of it all. Here was a selection of familiar men and women letting off steam about the state of things in the country, while there was not one single one of them who had not at some time in the near past contributed largely to that state of things in the process of holding some major office or other. As the TV cameras focussed on the faces of the leading protagonists, it was impossible to read in any one of them the glimmer of any real statesmanship. They looked like nothing so much as a bunch of squalid careerists differing from each other only in so far as some were on the up and some were on the down. One gained the impression that the postures they struck on the political issues were calculated by no loftier consideration than personal political advantage — just how real a 'left-winger' is Tony Wedgewood-Benn and how much is his left-wing stance determined by the fact that the left constitutes his support base in his drive to capture the party leadership?

As each little nonentity strutted up to the speaker's microphone to rant his piece — and here the trade union element was especially noticeable — the overwhelming impression was that of a contest to see who could shout the loudest and generate the most stormy applause. When the actual content of speeches was examined, it came out as nothing more than an omelette of all the hoariest and corniest slogans of a half-century of Socialist waffle — with hardly a genuine political thought in the whole lot.

Hobson's choice

To the world of course the crucial question of the conference was whether it would result in a victory for the left or the right of the party. To us, however, this question is very much less vital than it has been made to appear. In our June issue we devoted an article to stripping bare the crooked opportunism of the so-called 'centre ground' of politics and, on the basis of "Better the devil you know...", we suggested that a blatantly Marxist programme was almost preferable to a programme which equally served Soviet interests but could be disguised with a coating of bourgeois 'respectability'.

Both the Labour left and the Labour right are equally devoted to making us a 'Little England' among the nations; both of them are equally dedicated to the multi-racial society; both of them have policies equally certain to make this country an economic wasteland; between them the supra-national order of the EEC and an alternative supra-national order more Soviet-orientated is a matter of Hobson's choice; equally do the two factions represent everything that is petty, base and mean in British public affairs and equally are they led by men and women in whom not a spark of leadership or patriotism is present.

How then can this magazine be expected to join in the clamour of concern over the outcome of this unseemly little left-right struggle? To do so would be little different to worrying ourselves over the outcome of a war between the Mafia and the Cosa Nostra. The style of the two belligerents is perhaps somewhat different but they are both equally gangs of criminals in terms of what they have done, and aspire still to do, to this country.

Labour left and Labour right represent in equal proportions the barrenness and the squalor of modern British politics. Just as we go to press, the Tory conference is soon to begin. We do not expect it to be any the less a barren or squalid affair, only one conducted perhaps in an atmosphere of more polite rhetoric and with less division at the top. We will of course comment on this conference next month.

The Tory philosophy on race: Willie spells it out

IN a speech reaffirming the Government's commitment to better community relations, Home Secretary William Whitelaw spoke of a number of current problems and outlined his thinking on how they should be tackled when he addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Birmingham Community Relations Council.

'In recent weeks,' the Home Secretary said, 'I have read comments which have tried to cast doubts on the full commitment of this Government to the good race relations which are fundamental to the success of our British society. I wish to take this opportunity totally to repudiate those remarks.

'At the same time, in the interests of the whole nation, and in particular to remove unjustified fears stirred up amongst ethnic minority groups, I wish to reaffirm the complete commitment of our Conservative Government to a society in which all individuals, whatever their race, colour or creed, have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

'It would be premature to imply that we have already arrived at a racially just society. There is still a long road ahead of us. But we must not belittle the progress we have already made, particularly the progress which the ethnic minorities have achieved by their own efforts.

Special problems

'The ethnic minorities have shown themselves willing to take their part in society, to assume its responsibilities as well as its benefits.'

The Home Secretary turned to the subject of employment and the challenge posed by the present state of the economy.

'The Government well knows the extent to which the ethnic minorities are affected by changes in the level of employment. For many reasons people in the ethnic minorities suffer more than the rest of the community when jobs are scarce, and I fear that we are seeing this trend now. But, equally, people in the ethnic minorities stand to benefit particularly greatly from a strong economy.

'It is a deplorable reflection on our society that in too many instances young people from the ethnic minorities find it harder to get work than their white colleagues with the same background and experience. Employers must be ready to give young blacks a fair

We reproduce here a report of a speech recently made by Home Secretary William Whitelaw to a gathering of the race relations industry. On the opposite page we print our comments.

chance and to ensure that unreasonable barriers are not put in their way.

'Problems remained, too, in the field of education. Education played a crucial role in securing equal opportunities for all our citizens, and this was particularly so for children from the ethnic minorities.

'We in the Government understand the fears and the feelings of insecurity.

'Where there are gounds for them, often in laws and policies we have in herited from the past which are no longer relevant to our present and our future, the aim of the Government will be to remove them. But fears are often, perhaps more often, fed not by facts but by myths; by misinformation and misunderstanding. Ignore the false prophets. The Government is always ready to answer questions and explain. The best defence against false fears is the plain truth.'

Recognising the apprehension among the ethnic minorities about the effects of possible new nationality legislation, Mr Whitelaw reassured his listeners that such apprehension was misplaced.

'Let me emphasis,' he declared, 'that in any review of the nationality law which this Government may introduce there will be proper safeguards for all those who are lawfully settled here even if they have not acquired our citizenship. The new nationality law will not affect the right that any person has under the immigration law to continue here.'

Mutual regard

In conclusion, the Home Secretary spoke of his hopes for the future attainment of a society where opportunities were equal for all citizens.

'We want a society in which everyone is treated according to their own merits as a human being and a fellow citizen, and not on the basis of irrational preconceptions; a society in which individual customs and traditions are respected; a society in which equal opportunities are open to all regardless of race, colour or creed.

'This can only be achieved by the development of mutual understanding. I firmly believe that we must all take responsibility for developing this understanding.'

'Black people,' he said, 'are part of Britain and part of Britain's future. They are entitled to the same respect, the same consideration, the same treatment as any other citizen. These are facts which must be accepted. But mere grudging acceptance is not enough. If our society is to prosper, mutual regard must be one of the qualities of good citizenship.'

'I recognise', he continued, 'the very special problems which young people in the ethnic minorities may face in getting their vital first job. We hear a great deal about the problems of black youth in this respect.

'I think that, sometimes, we unwittingly give the impression that young people from the ethnic minorities may be particularly difficult to employ. I do not believe that this is right.

'The great majority of young people in the ethnic minorities want to work. I believe that they have a valuable contribution to make to our economic life, and that we as a society should be more ready to recognise this.

. . . AND WE SAY WILLIE IS TALKING A LOAD OF RUBBISH

In his speech to the Birmingham Community Relations Council, Home Secretary Willie Whitelaw confirmed — in case the matter was ever in doubt — that his party and his government are dedicated, as in the past, to making Britain a multi-racial country, and that all the pre-election speeches that might have given the opposite impression were nothing but a squalid swindle aimed at catching votes from the National Front.

"The ethnic minorities have shown themselves willing to take their part in society, to assume its responsibilities as well as its benefits", says the Home Secretary. This is surely news to us, since the picture we have — and a picture that can be confirmed in any area where large concentrations of ethnic minorities live — is one of vast numbers of these minorities, and particularly the young, wanting no part of British society and forming instead their own alternative societies, with customs, habits and cultural traditions, and not least loyalties, being derived from their lands of origin rather than from Britain itself.

As for the claim that people in the ethnic minorities suffer more than the rest of the community when jobs are scarce and are therefore especially affected by "changes in the level of employment", this simply is not true. As Spearhead pointed out in the June issue, government figures released earlier in the year establish that a mere 3.8 per-cent of those unemployed in this country belong to ethnic minorities. Since at the most conservative estimate the total coloured population is at least 3 million, i.e. 5.35 per-cent of the whole, we may see that in fact ethnic minorities suffer less from unemployment than White Britons.

INTIMIDATED

One undoubted cause of this is that employers have been intimidated by 'race-relations' laws and the visitations and threats of the 'race-relations' police into being afraid to refuse jobs to Blacks — with the result often of those jobs being incompetently performed. For the same reasons, once incompetence is discovered in a Black employee his boss is reluctant to fire him because the trouble of keeping him on is considered less than the trouble and expense of explaining to a race tribunal that the sacking was not racially motivated.

The claim, therefore, that people from the ethnic minorities find it harder to get work than Whites and that employers do not give them a fair chance is pure claptrap.

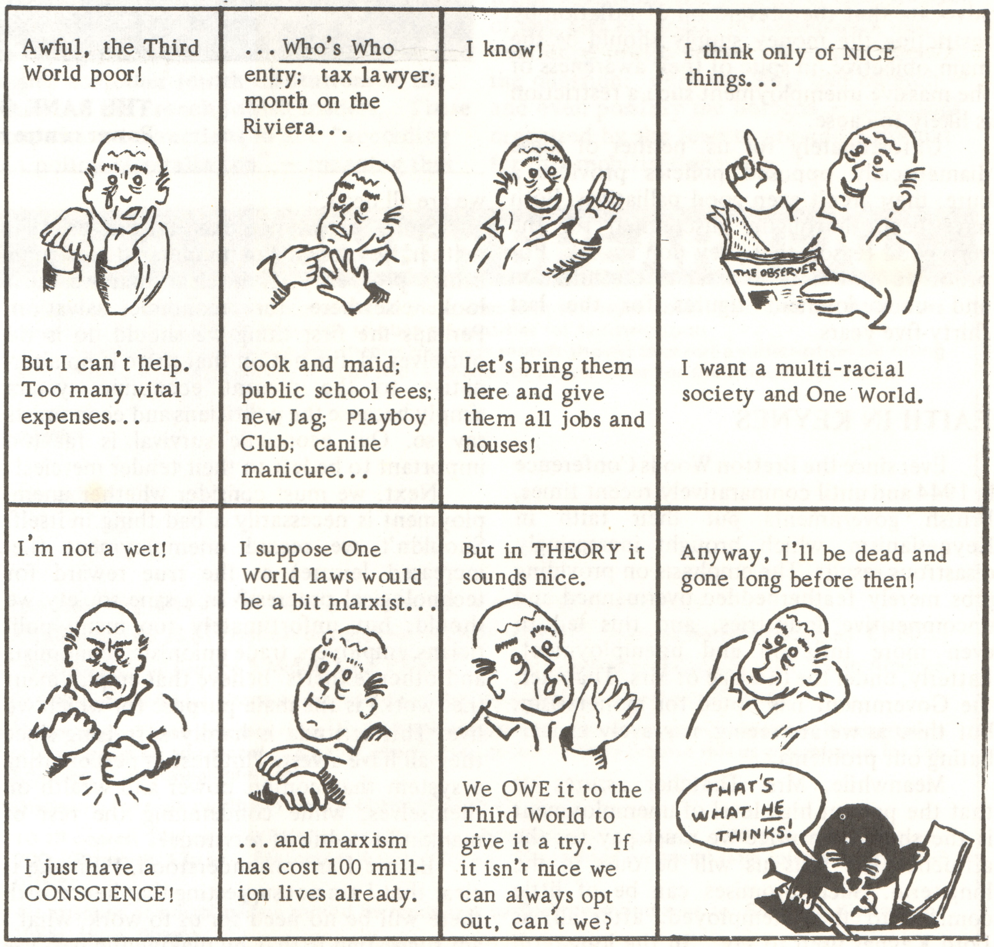
Perhaps most revealing of all Whitelaw's craven statements is that in which he said that where ethnic minorities feel "fear and insecurity" as a result of "laws and policies we have inherited from the past which are no longer relevant to our present and future", the aim of the Government will be to remove those laws and policies.

The implication of this is breathtaking. It means that, probably for the first time in history, settlers in a new country, instead of adapting to the laws, policies and institutions of that country, will have those laws, policies and institutions changed to suit them! Just why Britain's coloureds should be granted this privilege, when the same privilege has not been granted, to our knowledge, to any migratory peoples ever before, is not explained by the Home Secretary.

Willie is of course referring especially to the 'Sus' law, which in fact his government formally decided to change a short time after his speech was made. This law existed for a long time before Britain's Blacks arrived and started protesting against it, and there was no strong or vociferous lobby campaigning against it. In recent times the felonies that it was introduced to prevent have not decreased but have increased manifold, so how in the world can a Home Secretary now say that the 'Sus' law is "no longer relevant to our present and future"?

What Willie really means when he says "no longer relevant" is "no longer acceptable", no longer acceptable, that is, to Britain's Blacks and the noisy and powerful lobbies that agitate on their behalf.

All in all, this Whitelaw speech, as an exercise in racial treason and grovelling, possibly exceeds anything that even today's Tory Party has ever managed.



RONALD RICKCORD

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE WORSENING CRISIS

SINCE nothing alarms working people so much as the threat of unemployment, it is hardly surprising that the present spate of closures, bankruptcies and redundancies is rapidly creating an atmosphere of despondency. The crisis is worsening.

Particularly disconcerting is the callous indifference of the politicians, most of whom are far more concerned with allocating blame for our problems than discussing how they can be overcome. And what is worse than their indifference is their lack of any idea of what action they should take. Amidst the welter of words and recriminations we can be certain of this: for as long as anyone can remember, every action taken by politicians to cure our economic ills has failed.

In recent years the politicians have experimented with economic theories propounded by John Maynard Keynes and Milton Friedman. The Keynesians postulate that maintaining full employment by increasing the amount of money in circulation is the chief need of the economy, even though they recognise that such a policy inevitably creates inflation. On the other hand, the Friedmanites, or monetarists, advocate that the prevention of inflation by restricting the money supply should be the main objective, in spite of their awareness of the massive unemployment such a restriction is likely to cause.

Unfortunately for us, neither of these diametrically opposed policies provides a cure, they aren't even good palliatives. Both have been thoroughly discredited for the very good reason that they don't work. For proof we have only to refer to the inflation and unemployment figures for the last thirty-five years.

FAITH IN KEYNES

Ever since the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and until comparatively recent times, British governments put their faith in Keynesianism, which brought increasingly disastrous results. The emphasis on providing jobs merely featherbedded overmanned and uncompetitive industries, and this led to even more inflation and unemployment. Latterly, under the tutelage of Mrs. Thatcher, the Government has opted for monetarism; but this, as we are seeing, is gravely exacerbating our problems.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Thatcher assures us that the present high level of unemployment is the short-term price we must pay for the affluence she tells us will be ours in the long-term. Such promises can be of little comfort to the unemployed: after all, as Lord Keynes used to say, "In the long-term we are all dead."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND
Power centre of loan slavery

Since experience has taught us that neither Keynesian nor monetarist nostrums brings prosperity, it is clear that we must look elsewhere for economic salvation. Perhaps the first thing we should do is rid ourselves of the notion that there is no alternative to the present economic system simply because the politicians and economists say so. Our economic survival is far too important to be left to their tender mercies!

Next, we must consider whether unemployment is necessarily a bad thing in itself. Shouldn't we regard unemployment (i.e. increased leisure) as the true reward for technological progress? In a sane society we should; but unfortunately too many politicians, employers, trade unionists, economists and other 'experts' believe that employment (i.e. work) is the main purpose for which we live. This attitude is hardly surprising since they all have a vested interest in perpetuating a system that confers power and wealth on themselves, while condemning the rest of mankind to a life of servitude.

Before I am misunderstood, I'll make it clear that I am not suggesting that henceforth there will be no need for us to work. What I am suggesting is that by making the best use of the technical innovations available to us, we shall all be able to enjoy a very much higher standard of living than we do today, and that work will increasingly become a diminishing factor in our lives.

Few people can have failed to notice the vast stocks of unsold goods in shops and other retail outlets. When asked why this should be, most people reply that it is because they haven't enough money to buy the goods available; but the real reason is not lack of money, but lack of **purchasing power** of the money in our pockets.

PURCHASING POWER

Matters are made even worse by politicians who frequently exhort us to 'increase productivity'. Now it is obvious that unless the purchasing power of our wages is significantly increased, increased productivity will simply mean more unsold goods in the shops and more unemployment. This simple fact of economic life doesn't seem to have occurred to our rulers. If they really had our interests at heart, they would greatly alleviate

Contd. on opposite page

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Contd. from previous page)

our problems by effectively controlling the money supply and by imposing embargoes and import quotas on foreign-made goods which are having such a catastrophic effect on our industries. Unfortunately, however, such necessary action offends their internationalist proclivities; so we are condemned to continue witnessing the tragic spectacle of foreign goods in our shops, while countless Britons who could be making those goods are on the dole.

Why is it that such an absurd state of affairs is allowed to exist? Why, when toil and drudgery could be greatly reduced and human happiness immeasurably increased, must we remain shackled to a chaotic system that materially and spiritually impoverishes our people, and is destroying our national cohesion?

The answer is that the perpetuation of the present crazy system is essential to a small group of international conspirators who control, and wish to continue controlling, the destiny of the human race. This conspiracy – the existence of which has been authoritatively exposed by such astute observers as C. H. Douglas, A. K. Chesterton and Douglas Reed, amongst others – operates through the banks, which, at the behest of their international masters, have arrogated to themselves the right to issue credit, and at interest.

Now since money is like any other commodity – the more of it there is, the less valuable it becomes – it follows that the banks' self-assumed privilege of issuing credit at interest effectively increases the money supply and public indebtedness, thus ensuring that we have insufficient purchasing power to buy the goods we ourselves produce.

So what must we do to extricate ourselves from the national disaster into which we are being relentlessly dragged by the fraudulent financial system? The necessary measures are too numerous to mention here, but I believe that the following three proposals are essential to the success of any programme aimed at achieving economic recovery.

BANKS' PRIVILEGE

Firstly, we must terminate the banks' privilege of issuing credit. It is essential that the power to issue credit must be solely the prerogative of governments; and governments, in turn, must ensure that the rate of increase of the money supply never exceeds the rate of increase of the gross national product. If such a policy were rigorously enforced, inflation would be arrested, thus enabling us to purchase more goods from the shops and so reducing the level of unemployment.

Secondly, we should endeavour to insulate ourselves from the vicissitudes of world trade and the machinations of international financiers. We can go a long way towards achieving economic independence by withdrawing our country from the EEC, and by dissociating ourselves from GATT, the Kennedy Round and other harmful tariff agreements. Freed from these shackles, we would then be able to introduce embargoes, import quotas and tariffs, and take other appropriate measures to protect our industries and home market. Then we must launch a massive campaign to revive our agricultural, fishing, power and manufacturing industries. Self-sufficiency must be our aim.

And thirdly, we should develop a much more rational attitude towards work. We must all work very much harder than we do at present, but that is not to say that we must work all the hours God sends us. Instead, working hours should be reduced to a level that is commensurate with our national requirements. This can be achieved by employing the techniques of automation and computerisation to minimise toil, and by sharing such work as is still necessary between all members of the working population.

The above proposals are necessarily brief and only deal with some of the many problems confronting us. Nevertheless, I am confident that action taken on these or similar lines could well prove to be the catalyst needed to restore our national pride and our will to succeed.

After years of abject failure, even a modicum of success would have sufficient morale-boosting effect to inspire us to restore our country to its rightful place in the world. And then, once again, we would be able to hold high our heads and enjoy the God-given benefits of being born British. All we need is the will.

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SOME EARLY PLOTTERS OF UNITED EUROPE

First of a series of 3 articles by R. Squier Ball

IN THE PRESENT STATE of appalling ignorance about our modern world, high-browed professors and students can continue to pretend that the movement for a United Europe simply jumped out of a kettle one fine day at the end of the Second World War.

This particular writer has been expecting for years to see at least a few informed books or articles appear on the mass consumption market, but it has been a shocking discovery to find that virtually nothing has been published. Could it be that there is some stinking mess to be discovered? Would that discovery risk grinding current efforts for a United Europe to an embarrassing halt? The longer the silence, the greater the suspicion.

On the industrial side of things, the most remarkable event that foreshadowed the founding of the Common Market in the early 1950s was the founding of the Entente Internationale de l'Acier (The International Steel Agreement) in 1925. The architect of this agreement was Emile Mayrisch, the head of the Luxemburg iron and steel giant, ARBED. The Entente Internationale included Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia.

A great blow was struck against this effort when Mayrisch was killed in an automobile accident in 1926, only shortly after the infra-structure for creating a movement towards European Unity had been created and tested. This writer has no information to indicate that the 'powers-that-be' had already decided to go slow on European Unity by peaceful means while this aim would be stimulated by plunging Europe and the world into a war that could be blamed on Hitler and Nationalism, but it would not be surprising if this kind of information did come to the surface one of these days.

WORLD WAR I PLANNED

The reason for saying this is that there is already adequate evidence that World War I was planned by various internationalists who saw it as a step towards the eventual elimination of the nation-state through the resulting discrediting of Nationalism. A case in point is the 100 per-cent involvement of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace in US foreign policy from 1909 onwards, whereby Americans were pulled out of their isolationism and into war in Europe. The source of this information is the chief investigator for the US Senate into tax-free foundations in the years 1952 and 1953. Norman Dodd, a female lawyer of liberal persuasion but of honest scholarship, was the researcher whom the Carnegie Foundation allowed to look into its records from those years. Dodd explains the way it happened by remarking that the President of the Foundation at that time was new and simply did not know what had gone on before him. As for the researcher, the information she acquired ruined her view of the world in a rather total fashion.

Another clue that World War I was planned in other parts of the world — perhaps even in co-ordination with the Carnegie efforts, comes from a famous Catholic monthly publication, Mgr. Jouin's Revue des societes secretes, in which it was said that in 1912 certain masonic lodges in Europe were aware that an attempt would soon be made to assassinate the Crown Prince of Austria. If I remember correctly, the publication printed that in 1912.

'RAPPROCHEMENT'

Parallel with his creation of the Entente Internationale de l'Acier, Mayrisch also created the Comite Franco-Allemand d'Information et de Documentation with the goal of facilitating cultural 'rapprochement' between France and Germany. The man in charge of the Berlin office of this Comite was Mayrisch's own son-in-law, who was recruited for such internationalist plans while studying in Germany under internationalist German professors like Ernst-Robert Curtius.

The way in which various intellectual and business leaders were recruited for these two internationalist bodies takes us behind the official announcements and into the parlour of Madame Aline de Saint Hubert Mayrisch, Emile's wife. Mme Mayrisch had been busy in cultural circles long before the 1920s, since she virtually kept the French symbolist Revue Blanche above water in the 1890s and had contributed many sums to other publications before and after World War I. Perhaps the key to her and her husband's behaviour was her keen interest in Rosicrucianism. It is noteworthy in this respect that the Moravian 'priest' Comenius was an early Rosicrucian personality of the 17th Century who, among the reams of paper he scribbled for posterity, gave frequent expression to a plan for the future founding of a one-world government, a one-world university and a one-world 'Academy of Light'.

Testimony that one-worlders of the present venerate Comenius as one of their spiritual forefathers can be found in several places. One is Naarden in Holland, where the Czechoslovak Communist Government has paid for the maintenance of a museum and library in memory of Comenius at the site of his death. The symbolism inside the museum is masonic and the plaques of various masons on the walls of the entrance to the memorial chapel testify that Comenius was important enough to the Czechoslovak Communists for them to contribute money to preserve this shrine to his memory. Were these particular masons infected with Rosicrucianism, a doctrine whose adherents have had three centuries to infiltrate all levels of public life and education?

Another place one can look to find the importance one-worlders attach to Comenius is UNESCO, where a talk about him was given by the world renowned psychiatrist Jean Piaget at the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the organisation in 1957.

Comenious is also referred to in The Idea of Europe, a book edited by Swiss United Europe authority, Denis de Rougemont, in 1968. De Rougemont was the successor to Joseph Retinger, founder of the Bilderbergers, at the head of the Geneva-based Centre Europeen. De Rougemont's book simply gives quotes from all the European writers from the late Middle Ages to the present who produced books in favour of a United Europe. The three-point plan of Comenius is given a place of choice.

HIGH REPUTATION IN UNIONS

For those who wish to stretch their investigative activity, one worthwhile line of enquiry is that of Comenius' high reputation among the education labour unions in the United States. The National Education Association — which is just another adjunct of the Rockefeller-Morgan empire, quite naturally venerates Comenius as one of the

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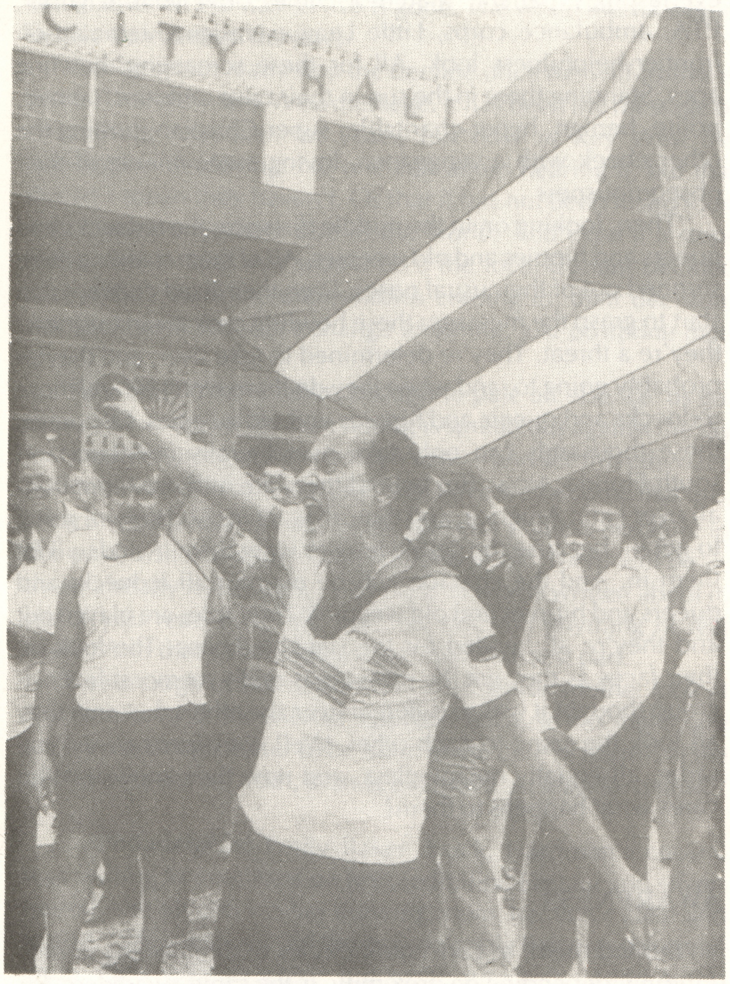
THE AMERICAN RACIAL NIGHTMARE

This article was first published as the "Cholly Bilderberger" column in INSTAURATION magazine, of Box 76, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920, U.S.A., to whom we make acknowledgements.

. . . Key West: Harriman Baker, the noted diplomat, author and bon vivant, has been kind enough to share his thoughts on Cuban migration. Although in his late seventies, Harriman is as acute as ever, and always seems to be at the very vortex of important events. He has been staying at Los Incas, a simple but charming cottage near the harbor.

"It belongs to some important local fag," Harriman explained. "He was only too happy to donate it to the State Department for the duration and they let me in. I suppose you're aware that Key West is a tremendous queer center. Tennessee Williams is the unofficial mayor, I believe. Perhaps even the official one. There is also a strong hippie contingent. They all wander down to look at the sunset each evening, and chant mantras, or whatever. Under them, if that's the way to put it, are the rednecks — or conchs, as they call them down here. Diminished in numbers and devoid of influence, compared to years ago, but still around. Then, coming and going, we have the old-weepie tourists and fishermen. Billed caps, turkey necks, very vacant in the eye, can't quite believe it when they see the queers kissing in public and the hippies urinating on each other. Turn to Mother with wide eyes and tentative leers. But, as with modern art and Jewish masters, they figure that's the price they pay for their share of the pie, and are not disposed to argue. And, finally, the Cubans. The thousands of Cubans. The thousands of niggery Cubans swarming ashore, the noise of that awful language, the arrogance of the indigenous Cubans — the ones who have been here ten years or more! — the hundreds of boats, the millions of gallons of gas and oil, the TV cameras, the sweat, the stench, the . . . yes, the horror of it. It makes the horror in *Heart of Darkness* — Kurtz's famous horror — look naive. That was nineteenth-century horror and imaginative. This is twentieth and factual. Final.

"If this Key West isn't the visual end of our world, what more could one want? It was already pretty far gone, with the queers and the hippies and the old weepies (nothing more pathetic than America on holiday), but the Cubans are Providence's final, most sardonic joke. If one believes — and I do — that the American end has to be epidemic insanity, this certainly measures up. The Cuban insanity down in the harbor is the maypole around which the other insanities revolve. Without this Cuban delirium, the rest of the madnesses — the rednecks and queers and hippies and old weepies — didn't look quite as mad as they really are. But now the Cuban insanity has speeded them up, has thrown them into quite ghastly relief — now



THE NIGHTMARE CLOSE-UP
Cubans agitate in Miami

they're over the line, too.

"No nuance of symbolism is lost. This is America's southernmost town, the physical end of the United States. Is it an accident that it's happening here? To say that is so obvious it's almost in bad taste.

SCENE FROM HELL

"Down at the harbor, it's a scene from Hell — I mean formal Hell, the Hell of Dante and Milton, the certified Inferno. The thousands of Cubans milling about, old hands and new arrivals, the never-ending jackhammer of that hideous language, all so busy saying nothing, screaming, crying, taking over. In the immediate vicinity all the officials and military personnel, uniformed and in plain clothes, milling about, playing with deliberate inefficiency at keeping order. For TV purposes they come up with an occasional criminal, but all these apes look criminal, so where would it end if they were serious?

"All the workadaddy types — to use Tom Wolfe's adjective — have that castrated look, that forebearing, gentle Jesus,

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THE AMERICAN RACIAL NIGHTMARE
(Contd. from previous page)

everlastingly patient, March-of-Dimes, love-your-neighbor, PTA, ambulance corps, Little League, resigned-remnant-of-frontier-helpfulness look. All for these screaming, howling apes. Standing there in the sun in their crisp uniforms, tanned, polite, benign, hyper-charitable, super-Christian, turning the other cheek with a vengeance, loving every minute of their obsequiousness.

"Then, looking on in the middle distance, the rednecks and queers and hippies and old weepies. All of them standing there stunned out of their usual poses. Even their fixed cortexes can start to grasp the message: these howling apes mean business; they're a threat. They're determined to take over, and they're probably going to, and when they do there won't be any more rednecks and queers and hippies and old weepies. Of course, these thousands can only take over literally in Miami and south Florida. Now. But behind them are millions more from all over Latin America, and they all want in. And they're going to get in, because the gentle Jesuses want them in and will let them in. And the charade will be over for all rednecks and queers and hippies and old weepies. Their roles are played out and they're all headed for the slaughterhouse. The look on their faces as they get the message is really memorable. Each group thought it was so different from the others, but now they all look the same to each other. Well, they were always the same, all equally meaningless, and now they know it. Who cares what happens to them?

AWARENESS

"Behind them, in concentric circles of diminishing understanding, depending on proximity, is the same awareness. By the time it arrives at, let us say, a cattle ranch in Montana, it is minimal. But that gradually diminishing force of ever-expanding concentric circles is not as important as the fact that the process of dissolution, so long awaited — dare I say, so fervently wished for — has received a tremendous impetus. It isn't the number of Cubans, it's the way it's happening. This is so novel, it's the first time so-called refugees have stormed ashore so sure and arrogant in their assumption of the right to invade. Even in Montana, the cold, antlike invading conqueror aspect of this assault has to be seen as entirely novel, as something which has never happened before, but which will happen again. And again. And again. A line has been crossed.

"Not least, dissolution has been given an official center — south Florida. Miami, the capital of the area, is well on its way to becoming a completely conquered city. From here, it will fan out. The fun has really started.

"It has to be seen as comedy. Imagine, for instance, the distress of all the Jews in south Florida. They were grinding it up to suit themselves, just as they do everywhere else, and suddenly the damned Cubans take over. What will be the repercussions in New York? In Israel? The blacks are already making ominous noises about more Haitians. Like the Jews, they don't want to lose parasitical space to the Cubans. Finally, the whites, still a tremendously bulky number of jowled capons on both coasts of Florida, can't help but see the end result. Entrenched in their houses, expensive and inexpensive, surrounded by their toys, they still can't avoid the message. Going, going, gone. And the little voice nagging, 'What are you going to do about it?' And the petulant little answer, all in secret, of course, 'Nothing.' And then the empty little scrotums tightening in fearful anticipation. I honestly believe they want what's coming. They're so masochistic they have to want the ultimate thrill in that line — being beaten and kicked about by their barbarian conquerors. They can't wait. Look at Hodding Carter, the State Department's spokesman on nightly television, for a prime example. Superbly pursed little anus of a mouth barely moving, all the notorious Freudian signs. He can't wait.

"When a country slips into the final downward chute, it seems to lose the ability to look at its predicament objectively in direct ratio to the seriousness of the predicament. If that is true, then the predicament must be very serious indeed, because all objectivity has fled. At the very time when everyone should say, 'No More Cubans!', everyone says just the opposite. Especially in Florida, where so many newspaper editorials and features keep asking for more. They want the entire population of Cuba, and say we'd be a better country for it. Plus all of Haiti. In degree, this passion for more dark people extends to New York and beyond. The death wish is triumphant.

"As nearly as I can figure out, the WASPs — odious and inaccurate acronym, but now, alas, too much a part of the language to avoid — have the death wish and not much of anything else. When things go bad, those at the top go worst of all. My cousin, Emily, for instance, says blandly, 'All of us Americans were immigrants once. She sees no difference between white Northern Europeans and Cuban mulattoes, or between then and now. Or between those who arrive to join those already there, and those who arrive to take over. The Cubans, you know, have no intention of learning English. They are the first incoming group who say, 'You Anglos had better learn Spanish.' Or whatever they speak. Not even the Jews dared to go that far. Anyhow, Emily sees no differences. On the surface, that is. But she gives herself away with a very roguish twinkle in her eye. It's the person who has given up, who takes positive pleasure in seeing everything go to hell. I see that twinkle in all WASP eyes now.

W.A.S.P.s GOING TO HELL

"Of course, I don't mind seeing it all go to hell, too. But I include Emily and the rest of my fellow WASPs, whereas they think they're going to be saved in some way. They think that even if they live on afterwards and are humiliated, they still win, because they're masochists. They want the humiliation, I don't. They're masochists, I'm not. They're pious, at least on the surface, I'm not. They have the twinkle, but it's perverted, it's not based on genuine amusement. I may be a mad old fool, but I think I am genuinely amused. My twinkle is real, not

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roguish. Wasn't it Yeats who said something about praying that he'd die a foolish passionate man? Rather than a cool, bland one, I mean. Certainly one can't treat this situation as tragedy. It seems to me as funny as anything in Mark Twain. Or Henry Fielding. All these puffed-up Americans, indentured bond servants let loose above their station, are going to get it. Their preposterous pretentiousness is finally over. They're going to be eaten right up by cannibal jigaboos and spicks, and they're going to like it, fantastic as that seems. They've fattened themselves up and they're in the market for hungry cannibals. They can't wait. If I was going to be sorry for any segment, I'd be sorry for the old WASPs, but they're only comic as well. A bit too stringy to barbecue properly, but they're perfectly willing — anxious, actually — to prepare the feast, to cater it, so to speak, and act as waiters . . . 'Here's a tender piece, sir.' All in Spanish, or Haitian, or whatever, the college language background and travel abroad paying off at last.

CASTRO
Helps Russia by sending 'spicks' to U.S.

"Incidentally, everyone quotes Eliot on not with a bang but a whimper, but aren't there even more appropriate quotes in *Prufrock*? ' . . . an easy tool, deferential, glad to be of use, politic, cautious, and meticulous; full of high sentence, but a bit obtuse . . . Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?' That's my WASP.

FIASCO

"Anyhow, if all this isn't funny, what is? What could be? Add the fiasco in Iran, and our little sharecropper President slobbering about the return of the bodies — quite a juxtaposition, the maudlin goings-on at Arlington, and the wild scenes in Key West — although just opposite sides of the same coin, I suppose — and it becomes even funnier. As a bonus, I like to think of Fidel telling the Russians, 'You want to do the Americans in, keep sending them spicks. I speak from experience.' And the Russians then inquiring what 'spicks' are, and solemnly entering the definition in all notebooks. Come, come, who can say with a straight face that that isn't the essence of comedy?

"No, nothing can stop it now — certainly not the right wing. They're really no different from any of the others, but just as caponized, just as anxious to get on the grill. It is conceivable that the Jews might take over completely, and try to keep America running to save themselves and Israel. They're the only group with anything left to live for, and strong enough to make a run at control. That would certainly be interesting, but like Hitler's reign, of short span. Nothing can really stop the decline when the will-to-live is gone. The white inertia would finally defeat even the Jews.

"Nothing can really stop the decline once the will-to-live is gone. That's the Key West message. It has been the message of everything American for years, but now in Key West the message is deafening. No one can avoid hearing it, but that doesn't mean they haven't. Or that it has not been heard loud and clear everywhere else in the world. And even if it stops tomorrow — one way would be if the local Cubans decided they didn't want the undesirables coming in, their decision, not ours — it wouldn't change anything, just postpone matters.

"Key West! Memorable. Enough to pale all else. Let us go, then, you and I, when the evening is spread out against the sky — nowhere more so than in Key West — and see this etherized patient. And do you know, so mute have we become that this, which would have served as the basis for endless literature in the past, will not attract one smidgen of art. There will be — there already have been — millions of words written about it, but if you read them all, you will not find anything of real event. And that's the strangest part, the maddest part.

"But enough of this talk. Now I shall go for another look at nightmare. And not without appetite, because this nightmare is revealed truth. Better to be here, at the core of horror, at the center of revealed truth, than at a remove. At least for a time."

. . . Philadelphia: Emily Baker Brock, Harriman's cousin, was willing to comment on his credibility. Elegant and silver-haired, she sat erect in her drawing room, her voice clear and strong. "He's a sweet old thing, but simply batty on the racial issue. He's very secretive, but we're sure he's in and out of mental hospitals. I've discussed his problems with psychiatrists, and they assure me he's not violent, so we feel the kindest thing is to be quite polite, to avoid argument, and to let the old dear totter right to the grave with his illusions. Isn't it odd — and so sad — that in such a wonderful world, so full of promise and hope, so many people spoil it for themselves — and for others, too — by looking for meanness and darkness and pessimism?"

PLOTTERS OF UNITED EUROPE
(Contd. from page 8)

founders of modern 'progressive' education.

The chateau of the Mayrisch family in Luxemburg became a busy hub of social life in the 1920s. Such leading figures as Gustav Stresemann and Walther Rathenau, politicians of the German Weimar Republic, could rub shoulders there with Andre Gide, the homosexual 'Pope' of French literary criticism, or with Jean Schlumberger of the famous French Protestant banking family. Intellectuals such as Ernst-Robert Curtius or the French critic and adept in occult doctrine, Bernard Groethuysen, the great 'European' poet Rainer Maria Rilke, bankers such as the German Von der Heydt, probable Grand Orient masons such as the Czechoslovak politician Masaryk; all of these could meet at the Mayrisch chateau for a quiet week-end. From here the slick of oil that had been nurtured in elite circles over perhaps more than 300 years began to spread out over the European Continent.

John Tyndall replies to . . .

RUBBISH FROM MR. VERRALL

Following the last issue of Spearhead (September) it was our hope to devote a decreasing amount of space to the internal troubles within the National Front, as we feel sure that our readers do not want an endless diet of this subject. A circular has recently been issued by NF Deputy Chairman Richard Verrall, however, which is so full of distorted facts and allegations against me that it cannot pass without an answer.

There are two main themes running through this circular where I am concerned. One is that I was impervious to the advice given to me by certain colleagues during the Summer of 1979 that Paul Kavanagh and his associates were attempting to subvert the party by seizing control of NF Properties Ltd. and its assets. The other is that, once this fact had been firmly established, I left my colleagues to face the consequences of it by resigning from the leadership of the party. To add flavour to this allegation Mr. Verrall draws upon his talent for literary invective by likening me to a captain who deserts his ship like a rat rather than stay at the helm.

Mr. Verrall refers in his circular to a lunch conversation in April of 1979 in which he and Martin Webster advised me of a plot by the Finance Department to subvert the party. I well remember that conversation and I well remember my reaction. It was not, as implied by Mr. Verrall, one of a contemptuous dismissal of his and Webster's story of developments. I told both these two that, on the evidence they had presented to me and on evidence that I had gathered from other quarters, it was clear that a fuller investigation into the activities of the Finance Department was necessary, and I had already in fact given the go-ahead for discreet investigations to be made — discreet because I was not convinced that **all** the officers involved in the department's operations were working with any deliberately subversive intent. I had for some time entertained reservations about Paul Kavanagh. On the other hand, I was convinced then, as I am convinced now, of the integrity and loyalty of another Finance Department officer of that time, David Bruce. The approach which Webster recommended was one in which the impression would have been given that the whole of the Department was under suspicion of disloyalty to, and subversion of, the party, and this approach I was not prepared to countenance. I knew that Webster had at the time got his own little feud running with Mr. Bruce and others in the Finance Department as a result of an imagined slight which he thought he had suffered over the matter of an invitation to a dinner. I was not going to let this feud become the pretext for a wholesale witch-hunt against the department, some of whose officers had in the past rendered great services to the party. At the conclusion of the lunch I asked Webster and Verrall to let me know of any further developments, and in the meantime I decided to continue my own independent enquiries — not only of matters concerning Mr. Kavanagh and some of his associates but also of reports I was receiving from other quarters concerning the conduct of Webster and some **his** associates.

In these enquiries I had the difficult task of sorting out reports objectively given from reports inspired by jealously, rivalry and malice — and all this against the background of a General Election that was due to take place in less than a month's time and in which the party had undertaken to fight 300 seats!

CONCLUSIONS

After the Election had come and gone and when I had had the opportunity to pursue my enquiries more fully and compile evidence from several sources, I came to two conclusions:-

(a) There **was** abundant proof that Kavanagh and some, though not all, of his associates in the Finance Department were engaged in a subversive conspiracy against the party, and that these men had to go.

(b) There was also abundant proof that Martin Webster was, albeit it in an entirely different way, engaged in activities of a nature that were causing appalling damage to the party, and that he equally had to go.

As the crisis in the party deepened during the months following the General Election, it became clear that we were fighting a battle for survival on two fronts. On the one hand, there was the legal battle to establish the right of the party to control NF Properties and its assets; and on the other hand, there was the political battle to prevent the party falling apart through the mass defection of its members and branches. Both these battles in their turn required that we make certain firm decisions.

In the matter of the decisions that had to be made to prosecute the legal battle against Kavanagh and his cohorts there was no fundamental division between myself and the remainder of the Directorate. The division arose when it came to what had to be done to win the political battle for the survival of the party as a united movement. Without a successful conclusion to this battle, any victory won on the legal front against Kavanagh would be a pyrric one and not worth the money and time spent on pursuing it.

In January I laid down to the Directorate certain conditions essential for the winning of the political battle for the survival of the party and I told the Directorate that if it did not agree to comply with those conditions I would not continue to take responsibility for the consequences and would resign from the party leadership. As everyone now knows, the most important of these conditions, and the one which above all led to my resignation, was that I should be given the power to boot out the network of homosexuals, led by Webster, which was wrecking the party from within to at least an equal extent to the wrecking operations of Kavanagh & Co.

The Directorate would not meet these conditions and accordingly I had no alternative but to resign the leadership.

Mr. Verrall has, as mentioned earlier, likened my action to that of a captain deserting his ship instead of staying at the helm. In case Mr. Verrall is not aware — perhaps because he has never served in the armed forces of this country, there is a world of a difference between the position of leader of the National Front under its present constitution and that of a captain of a ship at sea.

In the latter situation the captain is the man in command. It is by following a course dictated by his orders that the ship is in whatever position it finds itself. If it is a position in which it threatens to sink, the captain can blame no-one else but himself. If then a decision has to be made to change course whereby the ship may get out of danger and make safely to port, the captain is empowered to make it. If he does not make it and the ship sinks, then the sinking is his responsibility.

But this never was the situation in the National Front. The National Front is controlled, not by the captain, but by the

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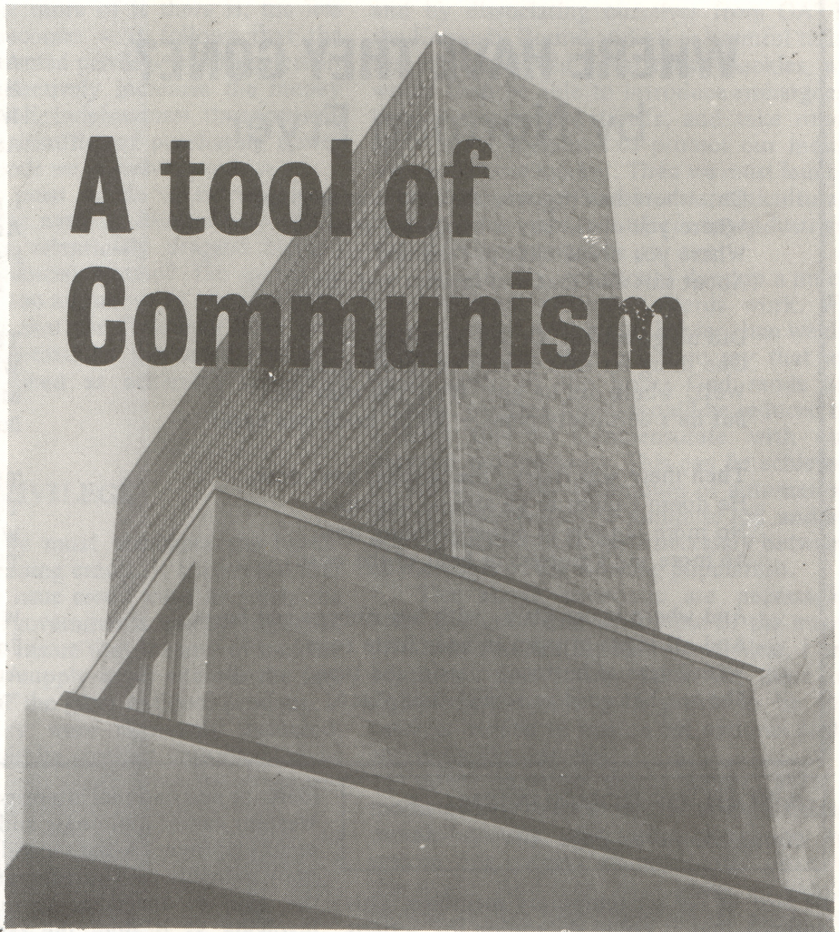
A tool of Communism



THE RECORD OF U.N.O. EXAMINED

THE UNITED Nations Organisation (UNO), which celebrates its 35th anniversary this year, is regarded by most people as something akin to a charitable institution inspired by the noblest ideals, dedicated to the preservation of peace and a practical instrument for settling international disputes. To some people it is, in addition to these things, a basis for the establishment of a future World Government, which will itself be benign, just, and beneficial to mankind. On the Right as well as on the Left of the orthodox political spectrum support for UNO has become virtually an article of faith for all establishment politicians. To question its benefits has become tantamount to heresy.

This journal has from its beginning been a resolute opponent of the United Nations and its various agencies – for reasons which remain unknown to the mass of the public, only because the essential facts about the United Nations have been carefully concealed by the news and information media. It should be clearly understood by all patriots that internationalist organisations such as the UN are not just sinister threats to national independence and individual freedom. Their common objective is the destruction of the nation-state and the substitution of a raceless, rootless, One World amorphous society incapable of resistance to tyranny because of the absence of any higher ideal engendered by racial pride or social tradition.

Nowadays, the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the UN are rarely alluded to, and not surprisingly as the facts speak for themselves in any assessment of its actual aims. Like its predecessor, the League of Nations, the UN was formally established in the aftermath of a global calamity and was able to cynically capitalise on the prevailing mood of people who were war-weary and had witnessed years of mass devastation to life and property. A tolerant, even enthusiastic reception was guaranteed for the noble-sounding ideal of banishing war forever. But whilst the League was not brought into existence until the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in 1920, secret plans were afoot to form the UN as early as 1941, long before the War had reached its crescendo.

FAILED

The League of Nations had failed its masters on several counts. Firstly, it was defective from its inception in that the United States refused to ratify the treaty and hence never assumed membership. New York was the chosen power-base for the banking fraternity, which had decided that the US was to be the vehicle for its operations. The fact that the US State Department was able to withstand pressure aimed at getting the country into the League was a major setback for the financial interests which were prime-movers in creating the organisation. But final proof that the League was inadequate for their purposes came when it had the temerity to expel the Soviet Union in December 1939 for its unprovoked invasion of Finland. This would really never do. The Soviet Union had after all been given vital assistance by the international financiers right from the start and had been carefully nurtured ever since. Although not officially dissolved until 1946, the League was effectively disbanded from that moment onwards. The importance placed upon the survival and welfare of bolshevism by its patrons was demonstrated when the Soviet Union was made an ally of the West and rewarded at War's end with half of continental Europe and a controlling interest in the running of the United Nations Organisation. In contrast to the League, this new body was well equipped to realise the aim of its mentors in extending financial monopoly as a devastatingly effective means of gaining political control over the post-War world. This was done by extending the international debt-finance system to entrap sovereign governments in a web of unpayable debt. In this way, effective control of governments was achieved when control over policy direction was demanded as a condition of further loan finance.

The instrument for this fraud was to be the World Bank – set up in 1944 as an agency of the UN, which was not itself ratified until 1946! The International Monetary Fund was established in turn to implement World Bank policy, a measure of its success being the fact that both Western and Eastern political blocs are totally incapable of meeting the deadlines for repayment of monopoly-money loans and are continually agreeing to rescheduling of terms.

The origins of the UN itself can be traced at least to August of 1941, before the United States had even entered the Second World War. In that month a meeting took place between Churchill and Roosevelt which resulted in a joint declaration known as the Atlantic Charter. Following Pearl Harbour, these two leaders met once more to put the final touches to the document, which was given the title "Declaration by the United Nations". Within three weeks, no fewer than 24 other nations had been railroaded into signing it by economic pressure exerted by the suppliers of various international loans. These nations pledged themselves to work against the Axis powers and not make a separate peace treaty with the enemy. This proviso was in itself an attack on the national sovereignty of the signatories to the Declaration, removing as it did the right of unilateral action in the national interest.

By October of 1943 the plan to establish a world political body had developed to the extent that representatives of the four largest Allied powers met in Moscow to work out the finer details. Meetings in Tehran, Washington, Yalta and San Francisco followed and the UN Charter was ratified by the fifty member countries on October 24th 1946. The interests of the Soviet Union had been carefully attended to by giving it a permanent seat in the Security Council with the possibility of two extra seats if either the Ukraine or Byelorussia (both holding seats in the General Assembly as 'independent' states) were elected to the Security Council as one

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WHERE HAVE THEY GONE?
by Norman Fryer

Oh, where has it gone, that old corner shop,
Where you could buy a book or a mop?
Where you could chat to Fred and his wife
About this and that and cricket and life.

Did he go broke? Or did he move on?
One thing for sure — he's certainly gone.
Well, **where** did he go? Well you may ask,
But he's definitely gone — lock, stock and cask!

Then there was Harry, the butcher next door;
He doesn't seem to be around anymore.
No more faggots or pease-pudding now,
no more pig's trotters or heel of the cow.

And where is our Elsie, with her ribbons and bows,
And all kinds of wool in neat little rows,
With boxes of buttons, elastic and lace?
She too has gone to some other place.

And what happened to Sid and his nice little garage?
Has he fallen too to the immigrant barrage?
Was he, like the rest, crippled by taxes
And whittled away by government axes?

I popped into my Mum's just the other day
And noticed her neighbours had all moved away.
I said: "Where's Mrs. B. and Ethel and Jim? She said:
"They've all buggered off since the niggers moved in!"

There is no mystery to this situation;
We are being eroded by mass immigration.
Most of the shops are still there of course
But they've been taken over by an alien force.

The names have been changed, among other things,
To Rhanjid and Sahid and Ali's and Singh's.
With government loans of 100 per-cent,
They've taken us over, from Yorkshire to Kent.

What do you mean, you don't like it — like it you will!
For the Government says you must swallow this pill;
And if you protest too loudly, they'll say:
"You're a Nazi — who asked you anyway?

A TOOL OF COMMUNISM
Contd. from prev. page

or two of the six temporary members. This ensured that it could determine the actions of smaller powers but not be bound by any consensus of opinion among those same small powers which did not suit the Kremlin.

The General Assembly was designed strictly as a window-dressing exercise — a forum with no effective power. However, with the admission of scores of Afro-Asian states from the Third World, mostly either blatantly Marxist or with strong Leftist sympathies, it has proved invaluable as a propaganda vehicle. It can be firmly relied upon to roundly condemn the vestiges of colonialism amongst the Western nations but to remain silent on the matter of the countries of Eastern Europe ruled by the Soviet Union. The inculcation of a bogus guilt-complex amongst the people of the advanced Western nations has been one of the most important achievements of the General Assembly on behalf of its mentor state.

SICKLY

The Soviets sensed from the outset that the West, in its sickly decadence, would be certain to swallow hook, line and sinker the childish ideals which were trumpeted by advocates of the UN, chiefly the news media. In stark contrast, the Communist members have always regarded the UN as a tool to be used to aid the advancement of their own ideology and national interests. Thus it is that Western career diplomats and senior government employees when seconded to the world body as highly paid bureaucrats take seriously the oath of allegiance to the organisation, involving as it does the renouncement of loyalty to their own nations. Not so the Communists, who swear the same oath but immediately embark upon a spree of espionage, double dealing and propagandising.

To the Communists, the UN is simply an extension of the diplomatic mission — an intelligence-gathering operation and a propaganda machine. And who can blame them? It is our own spineless representatives whom we should disparage, not those, Communists included, who place their own nation's interests first.

But what of the record of the UN in preventing war? It is worse than abysmal. It has failed to bring about a solution to the Middle East crisis. It failed to prevent North Vietnamese aggression against South Vietnam. It failed to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and maintains total silence on the fact of the presence of foreign Communist troops in various African countries. A deafening roar of condemnation is only heard from the glass and concrete slab which is the UN headquarters when Western or other non-Communist countries attempt to defend their interests.

The UN must be recognised and fought for what it is — a deadly danger to the survival of sovereign nations and to every civilisational value represented by the European and his heritage.

Reprinted with acknowledgements to FRONT LINE, organ of the National Front of Australia, G.P.O. Box 2696X, Melbourne, Victoria 3001.

HEAR JOHN TYNDALL ON TAPE

NNF Recordings have produced the first of a series of tapes dealing with topics of interest to nationalists. On this tape are two recorded talks by John Tyndall, each lasting 45 minutes. The talks are:—

(1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent poisition.

(2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS:** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

This tape, entitled Tyndall Speaks, is available from NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB. Price: £3.00 (plus 15p for postage).

This recording is a MUST for your tape library.

WHAT LIES BEHIND THE PARIS BOMBING?

The news media have unanimously endorsed the view that the Paris synagogue bombing that took place on October 3rd was the work of a French Nazi group.

Yet the question must be asked, as we asked it of the bomb outrage at Bologna railway station in August, who gains by such an act of murder?

At the time we go to press, the count of those killed in the Paris explosion is three, with 10 more wounded. One of those killed is understood to be an Israeli woman, the other two non-Jews. It appears that these killed and wounded were mere passers-by and had no connection with the synagogue apparently the target of the bomb.

The theory in vogue is of course that the bomb plot misfired and that the explosion was intended to take place when a crowd of Jews, including many children, were due to leave the synagogue half an hour later.

What conceivable service could that have done to the cause of the French Nazis assumed to be implicated? Only to have confirmed all the popular prejudices against them which their opponents — and particularly Jews — are at pains to foster.

And what of the bomb which went off a few days earlier, killing a crowd of people, at the Munich beer festival? What good could that have done the Nazis alleged to have been responsible?

One thing that these bombings may well achieve is to create a climate of public

Scene of the Paris bomb

opinion favourable to the legal suppression of nationalist political groups throughout the world, whether actually Nazi or not.

But that is not all. It has now been officially confirmed in Jerusalem that special groups of fully trained Israeli volunteers are being sent to France to defend synagogues and other Jewish institutions at the request of the French Jewish leaders. These groups have instructions to act "according to a policy of retaliation" — meaning that action would be taken against French fascists following attacks on Jews.

This is all too familiar. What in fact we are seeing is the mobilisation of Jewish terror squads for the purpose of intimidation of any and all groups or individuals who challenge Jewish power. This must lead to the question: were the Paris and Munich — and even possibly the Bologna — bombings organised by the Jews to provide a pretext for this mobilisation?

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

SPEARHEAD FUND

As a result of recent developments, we now have a figure of over £600 of bad debts owing to us. We need to raise this money to meet our own financial commitments. We ask our readers and supporters to give generously in order that we may raise the money quickly. Please make out your postal orders or cheques to Spearhead, and send them to: Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

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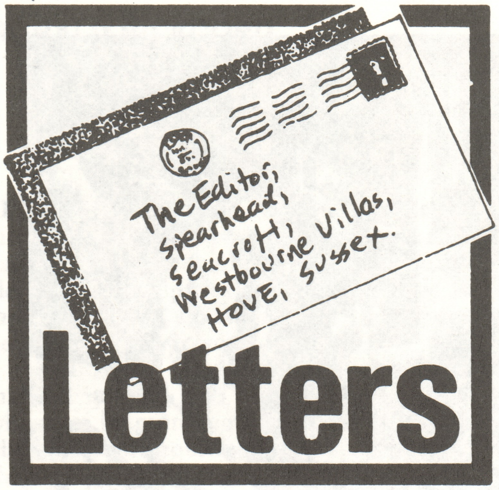

SIR: It has rightly been the National Front's claim that freedom of speech does not exist in this country – not at least for the National Front.

It is, and indeed it must be, the Front's claim that it will rid the nation of this kind of totalitarianism – on the ground that we would not need to suppress free speech because we, of all the parties, have nothing to fear from it.

Nothing could therefore prove more self-destructive for the NF at this stage than for its leadership to be seen to be applying restrictions on the rights of its own members to discuss openly amongst themselves any issue at all, including internal party issues – and particularly when the issue concerns the departure of the latest party Chairman **whom the members themselves elected to office.**

What a perfect gift to our party's enemies! If there is suppression of free speech applied by the party's leadership against its own membership, what hope is there that the party can win sympathy for itself as a result of the suppression of its right to speak by its opponents, and what hope is there that it can convince the public that it is not, as its opponents allege, a party that aims to eliminate freedom?

The recent action by the Directorate to apply restrictions upon the membership regarding the sale and distribution of Spearhead, and the current Chairman's evident reluctance to enter into open, or even private, discussion with his predecessor over issues dividing the party, represents a rude awakening for all clear-thinking members and could prove catastrophic for the cause. It shows that on the question of open debate we have no improvements to offer the nation.

Some members who habitually appear hyper-sensitive about the need for the NF to display a democratic image have been the first to speak in support of these restrictions.

One of the most serious aspects of the restrictions is the obvious impact they must have upon those dedicated members who have, in all sincerity, spent many painstaking hours trying to convince non-members, through both the written and spoken word, that the NF is **not** the enemy of free speech and open debate. These members must inevitably feel betrayed by the party's leadership, as their arguments are now rendered invalid at a stroke.

R. D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

(Editor's note: Shortly after this letter was received, the writer was suspended from his membership of the National Front by order of the National Directorate)

SIR: The avowed aim of the New National Front is to take over and reform the National Front and, at a certain point, negotiate a reunification of most of the nationalists who have defected from the NF for one reason or another.

Fine – except that there must be no concessions to those who name as a price for their returning to the fold the dilution of the new party structure, which, for the first time since 1970, gives to its elected leader proper leadership powers.

To make any concessions on this issue will be to lay yet again the groundwork for infiltration of the party at the top and its resulting factional division.

The union of nationalists has too often in the past foundered upon the personal ambition of leaders of factions who see themselves as the only rightful leaders of nationalism. As soon as they enter the ranks they are at work lobbying support on this or that issue, aimed primarily at ousting the established party leader and taking command themselves. There can be no union with any such individual who leads his followers in with reservations and, if his will is opposed, is likely swiftly to lead them out again.

The last elected leader – elected, that is to say, by the vote of all the members – was John Tyndall. Until such time as another individual can sufficiently commend himself to those members to obtain greater popular support than Mr. Tyndall in a straight and honest leadership ballot, we must allow Mr. Tyndall the powers to lead properly and not be hamstrung by a Directorate which exceeds its right and proper role as an advisory body to overrule him on vital party issues for which he is expected to take responsibility.

John Tyndall will stand or fall on his record of leadership. If he were to fail, he knows that the party would wither on the vine and die, as did Kingsley Read's breakaway National Party. But if – as we who joined him at the outset of the New National Front believe – he continues to lead with the political skill and expertise with which he guided the NF through its most successful years in the past, his followers will continue to support him and the party will grow again to a point at which its peak period of the past will be far exceeded.

If strong leadership, with adequate powers to act, had existed when the recent crisis arose within the NF, action could have been taken to resolve the homosexual issue when it first reared its head and there would not have been a fraction of the defections that occurred. There would also have been no need to have taken the drastic measure of forming the New National Front.

Too much internal democracy has been the bete noir of the National Front. If we are to unite again under the banner of that party in the future, we must never fall into the same ways again. Unity we want indeed, but not a momentary and fragile unity at the expense of future disunity.

L. BEARSFORD-WALKER,
Plymouth

SIR: The issue of homosexuality in the NF has, we feel, given us another important issue to think about – and it comes in the form of a question: are we seeing the first signs of liberalism creeping into the NF?

It would have been absurd, we think, to have even thought of asking this question a number of years ago, but today we are dealing with a different situation and, certainly, with different people in the NF leadership – if indeed 'leadership' be the word to use when we refer to the gang at present trying to run things in London.

G. STRIDIRON
Felling, Tyne-and-Wear

SIR: I wish to congratulate you on forming the New National Front – also the guts to kick out of the party all sexual perverts and other kinds of degenerates that could destroy everything men like A. K. Chesterton fought for in the past.

The elected leader of the party should have the means to lead effectively.

Best wishes on the reunification of the National Front.

ROBERT H. LEE
Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A.

SIR: Many thanks for advising me of recent developments within the party. At the time of the last General Election I wrote to you regarding the many rumours regarding Martin Webster and hoped you would deal firmly with the situation one way or another. Now you have cleansed the party, I thank you and assure you of this nationalist's support at all times. Once again, thank you for saving British nationalism.

M. D. FOX
NF Candidate, Hull West, May 1979

New National Front

WE SHALL NOT REPEAT THE OLD MISTAKES

AT THE TIME that this copy goes to press the New National Front has been in existence just three months. It started under conditions of considerable adversity. It did not have the asset of a large Headquarters building with all the amenities of a substantial political organisation; its headquarters base was situated some distance away from London; it had not a penny in its funds, and was therefore unable to employ a large full-time staff to take care of its numerous operating tasks; it was founded in a situation of exceedingly low morale in the British nationalist camp, which made it difficult to rouse anyone to any pitch of enthusiasm for the promotion of activities; it was bound to be represented by others (though it was not conceived itself) as a 'breakaway' party - a 'splinter-group' with all the odium that is attached to those terms; it had before it the titanic task of creating a political organisation almost from scratch — finding new personnel to fill the gap created by the loss of old personnel; as a matter of considerable interest (to observers of the powers operating behind the mass media), its launching was greeted with a deafening silence by press and broadcasting services.

From these unpromising beginnings, the New National Front has been an outstanding success. As I write these words, more than 40 local branches and groups of the old NF have, in whole or in the majority, placed themselves behind us. Along with other branches and groups that we have formed, these go to make a total of some 50 local units up and down the country — with many more on the verge of joining us very shortly. We already have an effective national party organisation, with new officials of high calibre having come to the fore. After a necessarily slow start during the first couple of months, when we were just putting the first pieces of a movement together, we now have an extensive and energetic programme of activities, which is increasing all the time under the guidance of an able Activities Department. We have a mounting output of literature which is in great demand all over the country as local units rediscover their zest for leafletting. We have a steadily increasing membership. We have a fine spirit of internal unity and comradeship. Not least in importance, we have managed to pay for all this development while remaining financially in the black.

IMPORTANT LESSON

From much that has been accomplished in a short time, and with very few initial advantages, there is, I believe, an important lesson to be learned. Clearly, we have developed a much better method for the running of our affairs than that which prevailed in the National Front in the past and which prevails now in other self-proclaimed nationalist groups.

by

JOHN TYNDALL

From the very beginning we have been at pains not to repeat the old mistakes that have led to the internal fragmentation and operational inefficiency of the old party. We have upgraded the principle of leadership and personal authority and responsibility at all levels. The democratic practice of majority voting is observed in the election of officials to their posts — save in certain special instances where these officials are appointed — but once those officials are chosen, they have the power to make decisions and are not required to waste time in almost interminable haggling in committee. As a result, we get much more rapid action and at a fraction of the cost of time and argument by which action was obtained previously.

In the meantime the harmony that prevails amongst us has made party work a pleasure once again. Ceaselessly throughout the years of my experience with the NF Directorate from 1971, when the internal 'democratisation' of the party was introduced, meetings and conferences have been a battleground of conflicting factions and personalities — in fact a microcosm of our Parliament at Westminster in all its worst aspects. Half one's time and energy was devoted to keeping one's end up in this battle and preventing the proceedings degenerating into an orgy of screaming, and even fistfighting — leaving only half available to apply to constructive discussion and work. One debilitating burden on the head of the party was that he could get very little done except by engaging in the game of 'Directorate politics', which meant a continual process of flattering, cajoling and manoeuvring among and against his colleagues on the party's governing body. All the worst vices of the liberal-democratic party system we are supposed to be fighting became a part of this process — with the result of gross inhibitions being imposed on whoever was required to give the party leadership.

Thankfully, we are almost entirely relieved of this tendency in the New NF and can concentrate on the really important constructive tasks facing us.

This is not to say that there is not careful discussion and consultation before decisions are made, or indeed that there is never argument. The great difference is that this discussion and consultation, and sometimes argument, is directed to helping leadership accomplish its task and not to hindering it. Argument, when it occurs, does not take place between factions, angling for factional advantage, nor is it based on consideration for that advantage; it arises from independent minds looking at each idea on its own merits and examining each issue from many angles.

The authority of the leader of the party, and of local leaders, is not a bludgeon, to be used to force through every preference and every whim of whoever wields authority; rather is it a power held in reserve — as an ultimate sanction to be resorted to when all other means of resolving an issue have been exhausted and when the issue in question is of such crucial importance that heavy responsibility lies on the shoulders of him in whose name it is decided.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Over a wide range of matters issues are decided by consensus, as in the past — and the putting of things to the vote is a practice frequently used to determine this consensus. The vital difference from the past is that every decision is ultimately made on someone's personal responsibility, and no-one bearing such responsibility is expected to do so for a policy or course of action to which he is vehemently opposed.

In another vital respect we have taken a stride forward towards greater cohesion and harmony, and in so doing have erected a powerful barrier against the enemy infiltrator and disrupter. Whereas in the past, our party Constitution was full of loopholes

Contd. overleaf

WE SHALL NOT REPEAT THE OLD MISTAKES

(Contd. from prev. page)

which protected trouble-makers in the party from disciplinary action, henceforth such loopholes will be firmly eliminated and powers will exist whereby any troublesome element can be booted out in the twinkling of an eye.

Our past Constitution specified seven categories of disciplinary offence. So long as anyone could steer a course between these specific categories and not actually place himself within the compass of any one of them, he could engage in all manner of actions harmful to the party interest — the most common of which was that of acting simply as an agent of disruption and division. At the same time authority within the party was powerless to proceed against him.

Henceforth all that will be required for the elimination of these elements from the party will be the judgement of a tribunal that they have acted in a manner contrary to the party interest. That will suffice.

Such legal criteria do not of course conform to the spirit and precept of liberal-democracy — neither are they intended to do: we are in a war situation and we must conduct our affairs according to the rules of war. Just as national security in wartime creates exigencies which do not allow for the niceties that are possible in times of peace and tranquility, so do the demands of the security of the party — fighting as it is against a whole host of powerful and skilful enemies — compel us to adopt defensive procedures based on the priority of our own survival and victory.

I have seen the National Front wrecked internally by the disruptive antics of misfits both at national and local level and through the powerlessness of those supposedly in authority to take any action against them. This is not going to be allowed in the party of the future.

In these columns over the past few months we have devoted much space to the theme of the eventual unity of the National Front, and this will still remain our objective.

This has led many to ask me what will be my attitude to meeting and talking with those with whom we have previously quarrelled and to making political common cause with them again.

My reply is that I am prepared to meet and negotiate with all except a very small number of these people and to resume political collaboration with them, notwithstanding the harsh things that have been said on either side against the other side. As far as the very few exceptions are concerned, my attitude to them is conditioned not by personal feelings but solely by the practicality of the situation. There can be no room for perverts and pederasts in the new and reformed movement, neither can there be room for those who have given every indication of working for interests hostile to the cause of British nationalism.

ESSENTIAL BASIS

An essential basis, however, of any agreement to reunification must be that there must be no reversion to the old system for running the party, which, since its introduction in 1971, has been the cause of ceaseless internal conflicts and has opened the party door all too easily to the infiltrator and disrupter.

The National Front must be reunified and reformed on the basis of a strong constitution which places authority and power where it rightly and logically lies: with whomsoever bears the highest responsibility in the party, i.e. its national leader. Its method of functioning must thereafter allow for quick decision-making upon personal responsibility and it must exclude all the manouevring and wheeling and dealing that are a feature of the old political system that we fight. Furthermore it must provide for the instant purging from the party of any elements within it found to be serving interests contrary to those of the party, whether as the agents of a deliberately conceived enemy plan and strategy or merely by nature of their own disruptive personalities.

These are the terms under which we of the New National Front are prepared to go to the conference table. They are the terms on which, in a very short time, we have built our own movement up to a position of considerable strength, far eclipsing the factions that split from the party in 1979 and poised soon to capture the larger part of what remains of the party. It is from this position of strength that we shall talk to others who are genuinely interested in bringing the National Front back together.

RUBBISH FROM MR. VERRALL

Contd. from page 12

crew, and in the vital decisions that have to be made the captain only has one vote — along with each and every other member of the crew. As captain, I became convinced that certain decisions had to be made to save the ship and that one of these involved the relieving from his duties of a certain member of the crew. The crew in its turn would not accept this and outvoted me in the matter. It was tantamount to a crew at sea mutinying against the captain by refusing to obey his orders. The very idea that in those circumstances the captain should stay with the crew and meekly follow a course which he knows is going to take the ship to the bottom is an idea that belongs to fantasy.

PROVED RIGHT

When I made my first declaration of my intention to resign as Chairman of the NF, I warned the Directorate that the course it had chosen — that of retaining Webster and his homo network in the party — was going to lead to the party's certain disintegration. Every development that has occurred since that time has proved that I was right. On recent marches the attendance has been only a fraction of the size that it was on marches only a year or so ago. In the recent elections to the Directorate the highest vote that any candidate received was 567 — in contrast to 1,528 last year.

Even after I had made the decision to resign, I was still for several months bending over backward to persuade leading officers of the Directorate of the folly of the position they had taken and the consequences that would follow from that folly. In January I invited Richard Verrall to dine with me in the hope that I may yet persuade him of the disaster course to which he had committed himself. As late as May I proposed a meeting with Andrew Brons in the hope that he might be similarly persuaded. Both these invitations were contemptuously turned down.

Only when I was convinced beyond any doubt that these gentlemen, and those others with them on the Directorate, had completely lost their heads, totally lost control of the party and were now engaged in a frantic rearguard action in which the only consideration was personal survival, did I make the decision, with others, to launch the New National Front. Reverting to nautical terms, the purpose of the New National Front was to provide a new ship that would draw alongside the obviously sinking ship of the old NF and provide a rescue for its passengers and cargo when the crew, finally caught up by the consequences of their own folly, went down to the bottom.

If Mr. Verrall and his fellows on the Directorate are now moaning that I have left them with an impossible burden to carry, that is their own fault and no-one else's. In January I offered them a course by which the ship could be saved; they refused to take it. Now in their desperation they are blaming me for the sorry mess they are in. It is a pathetic spectacle.

SHOW THE FLAG: Flags, poles, rosettes, etc. Send stamp for list: W. Brown, 20 Sutton Way, Heston, Middx. TW5 0JA.

REMEMBRANCE DAY 1980

This year Remembrance Day falls on November 9th, and already many of our readers have asked us what we advise they should do on that day in the way of activities. In the past Remembrance Day has been the occasion for a great parade by the National Front. This year thousands who used to take part in that parade have no wish to do so while the parade is led and organised by the representatives of the present NF Directorate who have landed the party in its presently deplorable mess. They believe that the best long-term service they can do for the National Front is to boycott its activities in the short term, so as to create the pressures for the changes in the party necessary to its recovery. Many of these nationalists have indicated their willingness to take part in a Remembrance Day march organised and led by the New National Front, should there be one.

It is regretted that the New NF will not be organising such a march this year but there are two important reasons why this is not practical.

In the first place, the New NF leadership has made a deliberate decision to postpone the holding of marches until it has developed an efficient organisational machinery that will ensure that such marches achieve the highest standards of presentation, orderliness and discipline — attributes that have been noticeably lacking on recent marches held by the rump of the old NF. The New NF is already engaged in preparations for the establishment of this machinery but it is not satisfied that things have proceeded far enough for marches to be promoted yet. A highly disciplined body of flag-bearers and stewards must be recruited and trained, new equipment in the way of flags and banners must be acquired and a new band must be organised. When these are available the New NF will be ready to resume a march programme, though with more careful consideration given to theme and location than in the past.

The Remembrance Day parade in particular demands that the very highest standards be achieved, and the New NF is only going to participate when it is felt that it can reach those standards. We are determined that this dignified event will not be marred by juvenile yobbishness of the kind recently seen.

Secondly, in the case of Remembrance Day there is the problem of obtaining a time of day at which a march to the Cenotaph may take place which will not clash with other parades and which at the same time will suit the convenience of those who have to travel substantial distances to and from London for the event. It is clear to us from our enquiries that this year the only convenient times have already been booked by other organisations.

For those who wish to attend it, there is still the customary National Front parade taking place in the early afternoon. For those who do not, there is an alternative parade taking place slightly earlier. This is being organised by the European Remembrance and Reconciliation Association and will be assembling on the Horse Guards Parade 12.30 p.m.

It is understood that the ERRA is made up of a coalition of nationalist and patriotic groups and individuals, mainly British but with some representation also from the European Continent.

The New National Front will not be taking part in either parade in any official capacity. On the other hand it is issuing no special instructions to its members and supporters but advises them that it is a matter for their own individual choice which parade, if any, they support.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

BRIGHTON

Saturday, November 8th. 7 p.m. John Tyndall will be speaking on Britain's unemployment crisis. The meeting will be short and will be followed by an informal social. Rendezvous: Forecourt of Brighton Station, 6.30 to 7 p.m.

LIVERPOOL

Friday, November 21st. 7 p.m. John Tyndall will be speaking about unemployment, with particular regard to its effects on Merseyside. As with Brighton, the meeting will be short and will be followed by an informal social. Precise details of location will be given next month. Meanwhile make a note of the date.

LEEDS

Saturday, November 22nd. 8 p.m. John Tyndall will be speaking to the local branch of the New National Front on the future role of the party. Location to be given next month.

Old NF

NO CHANGE

Earlier this year when Spearhead announced the formation of the New National Front and called on readers to support it, we were reproached by some who agreed with our grievances against the NF Directorate but thought we were adopting the wrong strategy. We should, these people claimed, have waited till September and then used our votes to remove from the Directorate those officers on it who had brought harm upon the party. Many of those who advocated this strategy stayed on with the purpose of carrying it out, and in the meantime declined to support the New NF although they agreed with us in our analysis of what needed changing in the party.

John Tyndall warned these people at the beginning of the Summer that their strategy, though well intentioned, would not work. He said that the clique controlling the Directorate had so contrived things that no serious opponents of themselves would ever be able to stand for election in September, and that those who did stand would consist only of supporters of the status-quo Mr. Tyndall also said that the hard core of members whose votes might have served to bring about the needed changes in the composition of the Directorate, and in particular the dismissal of its chief catalyst of disaster Martin Webster, had left the party and thereby disenfranchised themselves.

In the event John Tyndall's predictions have proved entirely correct. A slate of 13 candidates eventually offered themselves for election to 10 vacant places on the Directorate. Without exception they consisted of supporters — in most cases active and in possibly two cases passive — of the status-quo. Not one single opponent, let alone a serious one, was among the candidates.

The 10 eventually elected included, not only Webster himself, but certain others of a calibre and reputation which indicate that the collective leadership of the old party has simply sunk to the level of a sick joke. The chance of this leadership ever being able to rally the party back to unity is even more remote than it was previously.

The elections also indicated another thing. The most successful candidate polled barely more than a third of the number of votes polled by his counterpart last year. This, quite apart from other pointers, is a sign of the tragic shrinkage of the party.

As these elections have made abundantly clear, the only course now is for all to join the New NF and take their places beside us.

John Tyndall, accompanied by flag bearers (left), goes to lay a wreath on the steps of Hull City Hall in memory of Hull's fishing industry. On right, a pack of left-wing harridans demonstrate against the New NF. Note that the posters scream: "Blame the bosses, not the Blacks". In fact Blacks were not mentioned in the New NF protest, which was solely against the economic and pro-Common Market policies of Tory and Labour governments.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT GETS UNDER WAY

All over Britain an energetic campaign against unemployment, organised by the New National Front, is now getting into full swing. Many thousands of leaflets are being distributed and a series of meetings and demonstrations are being held.

HULL

New NF leader John Tyndall addressed a meeting at Hull on September 20th, and this was followed by the laying of a wreath on the steps of the City Hall on memory of Hull's once great fishing industry, murdered by successive British governments and by the EEC. Local left-wingers tried to disrupt the ceremony and there were several arrests. Prominent local publicity was achieved.

GRIMSBY

The following Saturday, September 27th, Grimsby branch of the NNF, led by Jack Noble, organised a demonstration near Grimsby docks also in protest against the betrayal of Britain's fishermen. This achieved good local publicity and won considerable support.

PLYMOUTH

On September 27th John Tyndall addressed a lively meeting in Plymouth organised by the local branch. 76 people attended the meeting — which is a token of the great revival of the party now taking place in the South West after a period of division and disillusionment. Mr. Tyndall spoke for 1 hour, 40 minutes on the theme of unemployment and outlined the policies of economic nationalism and protection necessary to put Britain back to work. The meeting ended with great enthusiasm and was followed by a lively and enjoyable social.

The campaign against unemployment continues, with meetings soon to be held in London, Brighton and Merseyside.

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
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Name.......................................

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